
Preserving Heritage Landscapes in Massachusetts

Patrice Kish, Director
Office of Historic Resources,
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Environmental Management

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (DEM) is initiating a comprehensive inventory of significant scenic and cultural landscapes across the state beginning with a pilot project in three watersheds. Known as the Massachusetts Heritage Inventory, this comprehensive survey will include scenic, cultural and historic landscapes such as working agricultural landscapes, industrial grounds, estates, town centers, cemeteries and burial grounds, roads and trails, ocean beaches and dunes, archaeological sites, gardens and other designed and vernacular landscapes that define the character of a community.

Over the last decade, the Massachusetts landscape has been altered dramatically as growth patterns have changed and open spaces have given way to subdivisions and shopping malls. In an effort to educate citizens and local officials to help guide how and where development occurs in Massachusetts, Secretary Bob Durand of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs has established the Community Preservation Program to protect and enhance the quality of life, community by community, watershed by watershed, across the Commonwealth. To support Secretary Durand's goals of community preservation, DEM's Office of Historic

Resources is in the early stages of implementing a program developed with the Trustees of Reservations and Historic Massachusetts Inc, two statewide landscape preservation organizations. The information available through the Heritage Landscape Inventory will provide a valuable tool for all communities concerned with community preservation and planning for growth.

The project, which starts and ends at the local level, is an opportunity for residents to identify the landscapes that make their community unique. Communities, state and local agencies, and private organizations will benefit from the comprehensive inventory information and protection strategies, which will include information on available tools such as the grant and acquisition programs.

Goals of the Inventory

The Massachusetts Heritage Inventory aims to:

- Focus public attention on the broad range of scenic and cultural landscapes throughout the Commonwealth.
- Encourage land conservation and historic preservation agencies and organizations to work together more closely on matters of shared interest.
- Develop more effective landscape protection strategies for state agencies, municipalities and non-profit organizations to employ, working collaboratively whenever possible.
- Alert communities and landowners to the value of protecting and linking scenic and cultural landscapes in a mutually reinforcing network. Experience has shown that greater awareness on the part of landowners will lead to significant conservation opportunities.



*Town Common,
East Bridgewater, MA
Photo courtesy
Massachusetts DEM*

- Provide a framework for conservation planning and priority setting by agencies and organizations committed to landscape protection.

- Encourage municipalities and private organizations to become more active and effective in carrying out conservation and preservation projects in a strategic manner.

Approach

Using a watershed-based planning approach, the inventory will document the state's most valuable scenic and cultural landscapes. The project will begin with a pilot phase in the Taunton River, Buzzard's Bay, and Narragansett Bay/Mount Hope watersheds in the southeast region of the state. The intense growth pressures facing the communities in this part of the state underscore the need for the inventory in this region. The pilot watersheds have strong regional planning organizations and a variety of land trusts and watershed alliances that will provide opportunities for linkages with local communities. These areas offer a unique opportunity to test the methodology on the region's diverse landscapes, including coastal and estuarine scenery, urban centers, working farms and woodlands.

The project will be conducted in four phases. The first phase will involve constituency-building, public education and reconnaissance-level inventory. A team of consultants with experience in the documentation of cultural landscapes will work closely with DEM municipal staff and volunteers to carry out the inventory in each watershed area. Local input and identification of significant landscapes will be solicited through a series of educational forums, training workshops and field survey. During phase two, with the support of the Massachusetts Historical Commission and a regional panel, DEM will assess the landscapes identified and evaluate them for inclusion in the statewide heritage landscape atlas. Phase three will result in landscape designation and the implementation of a marker program. The final phase will provide for technical assistance and follow-up by program staff. The pilot project is expected to be complete by June 2001.

The end products will include:

- Completion of historic property inventory forms meeting the professional standards developed by the Secretary of the Interior.

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Rehabilitation in Context: Alfred Caldwell's Planting Design for the Illinois Institute of Technology--Rediscovered and Interpreted

Peter Lindsay Schaudt, FAAR, ASLA
Peter Lindsay Schaudt Landscape
Architecture, Inc.

Editor's Note: This spring, the HLI participated in an all day workshop in Chicago that focused on the preservation of modern landscape architecture. Organized by the Morton Arboretum, the mobile workshop included a presentation and discussion surrounding the future planning and management at the Illinois Institute of Technology. The paper that follows highlights the current project work. Although not defined as a traditional "landscape preservation project," the work meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation Projects and serves as a successful solution in which issues of history, the original designer's intent, the growth and habit of tree species and current ecological and zoning issues are carefully understood and balanced. As this project is realized, the Vineyard editors encourage the development of on-site interpretation so that the historic core can be distinguished from the new project for future visitors.

The transformation of five city blocks along State Street, from 30th to 35th Street, is taking place through the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) campus, designed by Mies van der Rohe (figure 1). The design concept is the result of the 1999 IIT West Campus Landscape Master Plan authored by Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, Inc. of Cambridge and Peter Lindsay Schaudt Landscape Architecture, Inc. (PLSLA, Inc.) of Chicago. The design development and construction drawings for this



*Figure 2:
State Street looking north,
Crown Hall on left (contemporary view).
Photo credit Leslie Schwartz*

project were prepared by PLSLA, Inc. Construction is scheduled to start in June 2000, and be completed by November 2000, at a cost of approximately \$4.2 million. Two distinguished alumni have created a matching endowment fund of \$120 million for the rehabilitation of the Mies van der Rohe buildings and associated landscape. Furthermore, deferred landscape maintenance and a lack of commitment over the last 30 years have created a compromised and monotonous looking landscape, this condition gives the public a negative impression of past good intentions.

IIT has re-discovered the importance of its historic landscape as it relates to the Mies buildings and the legacy of Alfred Caldwell (1903-1998), the landscape architect for the buildings when they were constructed in the 1940's. Although he never fully developed a landscape master plan, Caldwell's concepts have had a lasting influence on the IIT design community. Phase one of the master plan for the landscape improvements are currently being completed.

Background

State Street is one of the major north-south streets connecting the "loop" to the south side of Chicago (figure 2). Historically, elevated rail tracks just east of State Street have divided the east and west sides of the IIT campus into two 60-acre halves. The subject of the recent international competition for a new student center focused on a site that would "bind" the two halves. Rem Koolhaas' winning scheme literally extends below the "El" tracks and features a "tube" which envelops the tracks from above, mitigating the deafening noise of the trains.

The solution provided by this landscape rehabilitation project is radical yet simple: eliminate the on-street parking, which has encroached on both sides of a median boulevard, by extending the parkway width, thus allowing for the rehabilitation of the historic landscape. By removing these parking areas, in addition to the regularly spaced "soldier course" tree plantings that were added at a later date, the rehabilitation project allows for reinstatement of the historic visual and spatial relationships.

Alfred Caldwell, a protégé of Jens Jensen, originally designed the IIT campus landscape. Caldwell collaborated with Mies van der Rohe for most of his career until Mies died in



*Figure 1:
Illinois Institute of
Technology Campus,
aerial view looking north,
State Street on right with
the "El."
Photo by Peter L. Schaudt*



*Figure 3:
Caldwell's honeylocusts on State Street.
Photo credit Leslie Schwartz*

1969. One of their most successful collaborations was Lafayette Park in Detroit. Ironically, it is one of Caldwell's best preserved landscape designs despite slight alterations over the years. Both men taught at IIT for many years and Caldwell designed and planted many landscape "units" around campus. Only two planting plans were discovered in the IIT archive: Crown Hall (Mies' most famous IIT building) and the east side residential area around the famous chapel building (also designed by Mies).

The discovery of the original 1956 planting plan for Crown Hall, the core area of the Caldwell plan, stimulated the idea of creating a new compatible design that reflected the historic tree planting concept. The location of the existing trees around the east side of Crown or State Street (figure 3), when compared with the historic planting plan, are precisely where the plan indicates, except where dead trees were never replaced and inappropriate plantings were later introduced. The lyrical quality of the slightly undulating tree spacing documents Caldwell's design intent and the historic preservation philosophy for future tree planting and vegetation renewal. The fact that the original tree plantings are nearly 50 years old makes his design scheme recognizable. The undulating effect is visual-

ly understandable. The trees are spaced approximately 16 to 18 feet apart and are offset between 1 and 2 feet in the lateral direction. It was at this point that the idea took hold—take Caldwell's design and create a compatible new design for the expansion of the five block area through the heart of the campus.

Beyond the Historic Core

Caldwell inherited the "abstracted" planting concept of the simple tree and lawn landscape from Jensen. Their cooperative park projects incorporated many native trees, shrubs and herbaceous materials, however, the reality of little maintenance and a harsh urban environment at IIT left only two main elements to work with—trees and lawn. This reduced palette for the new design actually works well with the Mies buildings because the ground plane around the crisp buildings is not obscured. Limbed-up trees planted in groves "brackets" contrasts the machine-like buildings in a subtly picturesque way. In fact, one recommendation of the rehabilitation plan is to eliminate all shrubs around existing buildings. Interestingly, Caldwell never recommended shrub plantings and those that exist are later additions.

In addition to the planting renewal for the core landscape area of the historically designed campus at Crown Hall, this project continues along the five-block perimeter from 30th to 35th streets. For this linear section, non-historic single trees that were more recently planted in even spaces along the parkway median were to be removed. The contemporary need to unite the two halves of the campus was an important part of the project and is sympathetic with Caldwell's design philosophy—to create a visual connection between the north-south landscaped

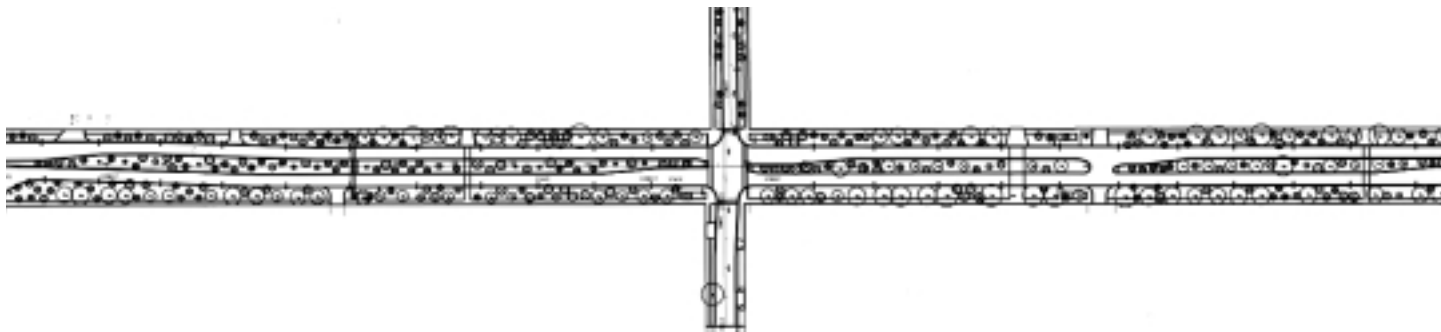
boulevard with the east-west "fusion" of tree canopies arching over the street. The new design, a campus that is open on all sides, is a very Miesian concept; as a result, the ubiquitous "gateway" design solution was avoided.

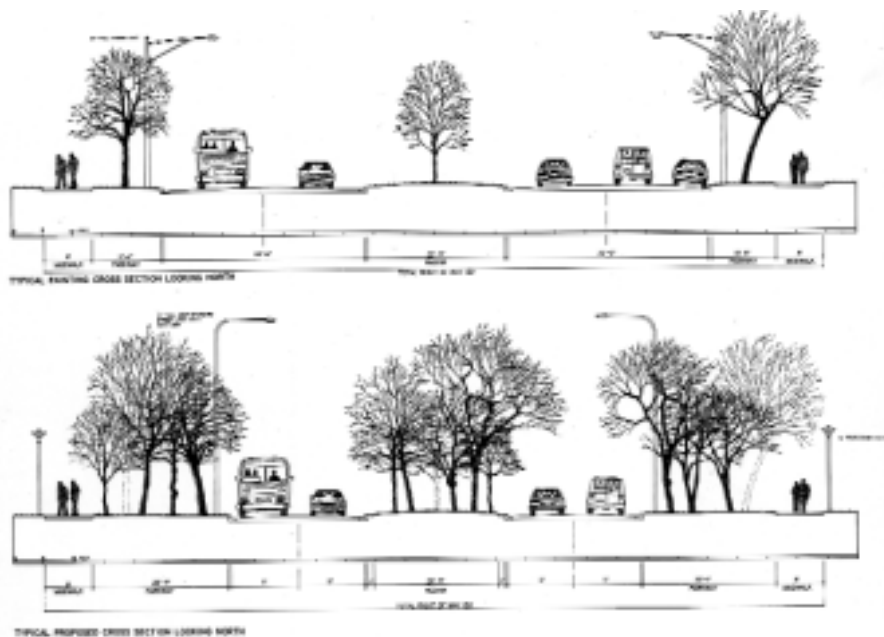
The new plantings preserve existing historic materials and reinforce deteriorated spatial relationships that historically characterized the IIT campus landscape, while meeting contemporary use requirements. For the entire five-block section, new plantings are to be installed in such a manner to protect the essential form and integrity of the original campus plan. In sum, the results of this work will provide a visual equivalent of immersion in a tree canopy corridor, dramatically transforming the perception of arriving at a special place. The idea of transparency at eye level is enhanced with large shade trees limbed-up, there are no mid-sized flowering trees obscuring the view across the street.

Vegetation Renewal

For this rehabilitation plan, unanimous approval was received from the Chicago Department of Transportation and the Mayor's landscape committee, with the need for one variance. The city's tree spacing is a standard 25 foot minimum, it was expressed that Caldwell's spacing of 16 to 18 feet was part of his design intent (as executed) and should be adhered to. Another point was tree monoculture. Caldwell planted primarily Honeylocust and Hawthorns. To reflect the original designers intent, the landscape architects proposed that the quantity of Honeylocusts dominate the tree palette at 25% of the total project. The city's maximum percentage for one tree type on any project is 20%. The planting plan calls for 300 new trees (figure 4); the approved tree palette (figure 5) is as follows:

*Figure 4:
Proposed planting plan of State Street and 33rd.
Photo courtesy Chandra Goldsmith for PLSLA, Inc.*





Honeylocust	25%
Kentucky Coffee Tree	15%
Elm Hybrids	15%
Hackberry	10%
Catalpa	10%
White Ash	10%
Burr Oak	10%
Red Oak	5%

Due largely to the more recent, non-historic plantings, the existing landscape is largely a monoculture comprised of 98% Green Ash, about 133 trees, 30 to 40 years of age, arranged along the 5 block stretch, on the side parkways and medians. A small number of Lindens and Maples have also been planted in the median within the past 5 years.

The existing cross section (figure 6) is symmetrical and consists of an 8-foot wide sidewalk, an 11-foot parkway and a 33-foot, two-lane, one-way street with on-street parking. The current median is 23 feet wide. The proposed rehabilitation scheme maintains the sidewalk at its historic width of 8 feet, and expands the parkway from its narrowed width of 11 feet to 22 feet thus eliminating the intrusive on-street parking. The master plan provides a solution for the displaced parking this design creates. Both north and southbound lanes are maintained at 22-feet and the median width remains 23 feet.

The rehabilitation of the plantings within the median is an interesting aspect of this project largely because of the old State Street

trolley line that ran along the western edge of the existing median. Through archeological excavation, it was discovered that the rail was still in the median amid the granite cobble and asphalt pavement. It appears that when the street was widened to the east the median was constructed over the road and holes were dug for the trees. This planting condition clearly explains why the existing trees are diseased and stunted. The proposed plan calls for extensive root pruning, clean soil and the removal of all invasive vegetative growth between the trees. Vertical mulching techniques devised by the Morton Arboretum will also be researched and utilized.

Figure 5:
Tree Palette and Profile
Photo courtesy Peter L. Schaudt

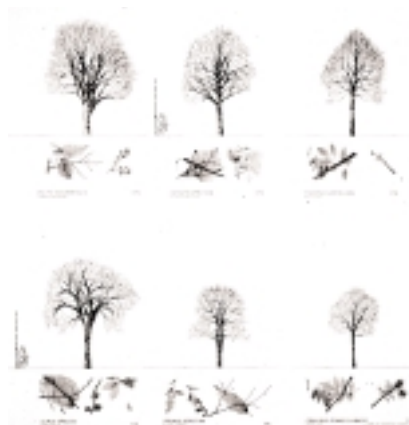


Figure 6:
Cross sections of State Street, before and after.
Photo courtesy Chandra Goldsmith for PLSLA, Inc.

Conclusion

This project successfully reinstates the landscape's historic spatial relationships while creating a new compatible design that can be easily managed. The new plantings will not only reinforce Caldwell's character-defining visual relationships, but will do so while balancing new uses. The project is scheduled to commence on June 5, 2000, with completion planned for the fall of 2000. New plantings are to be installed by the spring of 2001.

Selected Readings

Bennett, Paul. "Dialectic in a Landscape." *Landscape Architecture* October 1999: 56-59.

Blaser, Werner. *Architecture and Nature: The Work of Alfred Caldwell*. Basel: Birkhäuser, 1984. Descriptions, photographs and color drawings of Caldwell's most important built and unbuilt work. Caldwell's essays from *THE STRUCTURIST*, "Architecture: Vision of Structure," is also reprinted.

Domer, Dennis, Editor. *Alfred Caldwell: The Life and Work of a Prairie School Landscape Architect*. London and Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997. Through his exhaustive use of varied sources, taped interviews, letters and introduction to Caldwell, Domer offers an unprecedented study that establishes his place beside other giants of twentieth-century landscape design.

Wilson, Richard Guy. "An Artist and a Poet, Alfred Caldwell Illuminates Nature's Ways." *Landscape Architecture* September 1977: 407-12. Wilson reviews two of Caldwell's major of the 1930s: Eagle Point Park in Dubuque, Iowa, and the Lily Pool in Lincoln Park in Chicago. Caldwell's early work with Jens Jensen, as well as his admiration for Frank Lloyd Wright significantly influenced these projects.



*Agricultural landscape, Dartmouth, MA
Photo courtesy Massachusetts DEM*

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- Development of a “Citizen’s Guide” for identifying and protecting heritage landscapes.
- Development of a comprehensive inventory atlas by watershed area, in printed and electronic formats using GIS and mixed media.
- Creation of an interactive website currently under construction.

Once these steps are completed, the pilot phase will be evaluated and documented in a final project report. The report will outline the steps taken and methodology utilized and will recommend funding strategies for the statewide inventory. With the evaluation of the pilot phase complete, the inventory will progress throughout all watersheds of the state and be produced in both printed and electronic formats. Outreach to communities will be continued through technical assistance. This partnership between the state and municipalities is intended to not only build on local planning and preservation initiatives but to make residents more aware of the variety, quality, and significance of Massachusetts’ rich landscape heritage.

For more information on the Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory, contact:

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Pioneers of American Landscape Design

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Watchers Series, contains twenty-one biographical entries. However, Tishler recognizes that a lack of information about the broader population of landscape professionals poses a challenge for historians and landscape architects when attempting to evaluate a property’s significance and establish its context. In his introduction, Tishler writes, “a better understanding of this legacy can help to shape future environments that will continue, and perhaps even strengthen, the inseparable relationship American’s have always had with their land.”

Similarly, *Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (1987), an NPS publication of the National Register of Historic Places, states that “determining the relationship between an individual landscape and the historic development and practice of landscape architecture is an essential factor in determining significance.” Collectively, these publications articulate that if our goal is to understand the significance and integrity of an individual landscape and ultimately articulate a preservation philosophy, it is critical to understand the creator’s design philosophy, their body of professional work, and to understand and evaluate what survives of their legacy on the American landscape today. Following this, an historic designed landscape’s context can be established.

Fortunately, an ever-increasing number of resources are available to achieve this goal

“*Pioneers* is a treasure trove of information about the origins of the profession of landscape design in this country. The book reveals the richness of the early design legacy created by this country’s earliest landscape design movement. It provides a fascinating account of the many designers involved, the variety of their talents, and the range of their accomplishments.”

Charles E. Beveridge

with a plethora of books and monographs about landscape history, landscape types, and specific designers’ works now available. In the past decade alone, publications are significant in number and vary in topic—for a representative sampling see the bibliography on page 16.

In addition to published works, a number of traveling exhibitions have focused on significant landscape architects over the past five years. These exhibitions have been both regional and national in scope, and have focused on practitioners such as Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., Ellen Biddle Shipman, George E. Kessler, Samuel Parsons, Jr., Calvert Vaux, Sid and Herbert Hare, Florence Yoch, and Charles A. Platt, among others.

Conferences on landscape history have also increased in frequency and popularity, for instance—The CATALOG at Wave Hill

*A meeting of the ASLA Pioneers
at Colonial Williamsburg, ca. 1930.*

Courtesy Manuscript Division, Library of Congress





*In November 1922, James Greenleaf (far left) of the federal Commission of Fine Arts conferred with Daniel Hull (middle left) and others on the plans for the new village in Yosemite Valley.
Courtesy NPS Historic Photography Collection*

along with the HLI sponsored “The Landscape Universe: Historic Designed Landscapes in Context” (1993), “Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture” (1995), and most recently, “If Only We Knew: Landscape Preservation in Context, 1890-1950” (1999). Collectively, these conferences explored the works of a variety of Pioneers contained in this publication. In addition, the Garden Conservancy has sponsored a symposia series titled, “Masters of American Garden Design,” that explored a variety of garden designers and types from the California gardens of Lockwood deForest to the modern garden designs of James Rose. Other groups exploring this area include the Society of American and Regional Planning History (along with the Urban History Association), the Society of Architectural Historians, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the New England Garden History Society, the Southern Garden History Society, the National Association for Olmsted Parks, and the George Wright Society.

Public awareness has found a more mainstream outlet with the issuance of a postage stamp by the National Postal Service in September 1999 to commemorate “Frederick Law Olmsted, Landscape Architect.” The stamp, designed as a montage, presents Olmsted at Vanderbilt’s Biltmore Estate as portrayed in the John Singer Sargent painting, along with images from New York’s Central and Prospect Parks. This suggests that the subject area has moved from a small circle of historians, practitioners

and concerned citizenry to a much broader public who are eager to learn more about Olmsted and his contemporaries.

The Pioneers

The 160 Pioneers included in this book represent a broad range of skills, training and expertise. Until now, a lack of information about these practitioners has posed a challenge for anyone attempting to evaluate a property’s historical significance and establish its context.

As previously noted, the need to provide a nationwide context for evaluating designed historic landscapes and planning for their future has served as a catalyst for maintaining and expanding the NPS database and led to the production of this expanded publication. Suzanne L. Turner, a professor of landscape architecture at Louisiana State University, encapsulated the need for more thorough research and analysis in her epilogue to *The Landscape Universe* (1993): “What is this canon of work that has preceded us, that has laid the foundation for the practice of landscape preservation? What are some of the benchmarks against which we might compare the work that is being done by landscape architects and allied professionals?”

These questions are particularly important in preservation. The answers can determine which landscapes are preserved, rehabilitated or restored while others may be altered or razed without any public discourse or recognition of their importance. For example, the background events surrounding the entry on Pioneer landscape architect

George Elberton Burnap (1885-1938) best illustrates this point. Several years ago, historian Deon Wolfenbarger contacted the HLI for information about a relatively unknown landscape architect who had done some work in St. Joseph, Missouri. Wolfenbarger wanted to prepare a National Register nomination for the St. Joseph Parks and Parkways System. The Historic Landscape Initiative sent her a copy of the draft entry for Burnap. Coincidentally, another landscape architect, Ethan Carr, requested background information while preparing a National Historic Landmark nomination application for Meridian Hill Park in Washington, DC, another Burnap project. The HLI put Wolfenbarger and Carr in touch with one another to share information. By placing Burnap in the national context of his landscape design, both Wolfenbarger’s and Carr’s nominations were successful. In fact, Meridian Hill Park became a National Historic Landmark solely on the strength of its significance in the field of landscape architecture. Because of her extensive research, Wolfenbarger consented to write the narrative for *Pioneers* on Burnap.

Burnap (1885-1938) is representative of many of the other landscape architect Pioneer entries. Born in the second half of the nineteenth century, he lived well into the twentieth century. His life spanned the crucial period that saw tremendous growth in the

“The book is more than a Who’s Who of the landscape architecture profession, *Pioneers* also introduces the fascinating history of the designers of the American landscape, from George Washington and Thomas Jefferson to James Rose and Thomas Church. Its 450 illustrations are a rich source of inspiration to contemporary designers, and its list of accessible sites facilitates visits for truer understanding of design principles.”

Peter Walker, FASLA

Pioneers

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landscape architecture profession. Many of the Pioneers, for example, presented herein were contemporaries of Burnap. Some, such as Alfred Caldwell, Marjorie Seawall Acutely, Thomas D. Church, Gilmore Clarke, Umber Innocenti, John Brinckerhoff Jackson, Norman Newton, James Rose, Christopher Tunnard and Harriett Wimmer lived their professional lives entirely in the twentieth century. Other Pioneers preceded Burnap by several decades, including: Patrick Barry (1816-90), John Blair (1820-1906), H.W.S. Cleveland (1814-1900), Robert Morris Copeland (1830-74), A. J. Downing (1815-52), Hans Jacob Ehlers (1804-58), Louis Augustus Ehlers (1835-1911), George Ellwanger (1816-1906), Peter Henderson (1822-90), John Notman (1810-65), William Saunders (1822-1900) and Alexander Wadsworth (1806-98). Significantly, many of these important early landscape gardeners, such as Blair, Ehlers and Saunders have been largely absent from all histories of the American landscape written to date. The entry for John Blair, for example, states that his “reputation grew as a result of a horticultural display he designed for the 1865 Chicago Sanitary Fair, an event that probably brought him into contact with Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.”

Within this earlier time period a number of practitioners, whose primary contributions were the design of rural cemeteries (which began with the design of Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA, in 1831), have remained obscure and quite often, uncelebrated. This era of professional practice from the 1830s to the turn-of-the century included such Pioneers (and projects) as Jacob Bigelow (Mount Auburn Cemetery); Henry A. S. Dearborn (Forest Hills Cemetery); John Notman (Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia); Adolph Strauch (Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati); Alexander Wadsworth (Woodland Cemetery, Chelsea, MA); Downing Vaux (Rose Hill Cemetery, Linden, NJ); and Jacob Weidenmann (Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, CT). Cedar Hill incidentally serves as the final resting-place for Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.

Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806) is the least-known Pioneer in the encyclopedia to live and work in the eighteenth century (aside from George Washington, Thomas Jefferson

and William Bartram). He is also the only African-American. The Banneker essay suggests that he was a key contributor to the well-known Ellicott plan. Like African-Americans, women came late to the profession and comprise thirty-one of the entries. Their contributions and careers are diverse in scope and geography. For example, Genevieve Gillette's lobbying and conservation work in Michigan, Beatrix Farrand's campus work, Louise Beebe Wilder's influential garden books, and Kate Sessions as “the Mother of Balboa Park” for her years of garden-making at the site of two San Diego exhibitions.

An interesting theme emerged during the preparation of *Pioneers*, an interconnect-edness amongst the members of the landscape architecture profession emerged. For example: there were practitioners vying for the same projects, such as the Boston Park System, and the Central Park competition; others collaborated on designs and plans, such as A.J. Downing Memorial Park in Newburgh, NY—the only known commission where John Charles and Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. collaborated together with Calvert and his son Downing Vaux; and those working on the same landscapes at different times, for instance, Nathan F. Barrett and later Fletcher Steele at Naumkeag, Stockbridge, MA, and Guy Lowell, then later the Olmsted Brothers at the Coe Estate on Long Island. Over time, these practitioners continued to mentor and support each other professionally and academically.

Looking ahead, it is hoped that the Pioneers of American Landscape Design will provide the spark for better informed historic research, analysis, treatment and management projects. The National Park Service is committed to understanding these Pioneers in the context of its stewardship and management of cultural landscapes nationwide. It is crucial to realize—from forests to farmyards, cities to cemeteries, roads to river corridors, parklands to private homes—these landscape Pioneers have literally shaped our nation.

Endnote: This article has been excerpted from the introduction by Charles A. Birnbaum for *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. 2000.

To purchase a copy of *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*, see “The Last Word” (back page).

The following bibliography is a representative sample of recent publications on selected Pioneers written in the past few years.

Charles E. Beveridge and Paul Rocheleau. *Frederick Law Olmsted: Designing the American Landscape*. New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 1995. Paperbound edition, Universe Press, 1998.

Domer, Dennis, ed. *Alfred Caldwell: The Life and Work of a Prairie School Landscape Architect*. London and Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Grese, Robert E. *Jens Jensen: Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.

Hilderbrand, Gary R. *Making a Landscape of Continuity: The Practice of Innocenti & Webel*. Cambridge: Harvard Graduate School of Design and Princeton Architectural Press, 1997.

Kowsky, Francis. *Country, Park, & City: The Architecture and Life of Calvert Vaux*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Major, Judith K. *To Live in the New World: A. J. Downing and American Landscape Gardening*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1997.

Tankard, Judith B. *The Gardens of Ellen Biddle Shipman*. New York: Sagapress/Abrams, 1996.

Treib, Marc and Dorothee Imbert. *Garrett Eckbo: Modern Landscapes for Living*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997.

Perspective of the Benjamin Waller Garden. A Colonial Revival design by landscape architect Alden Hopkins. Courtesy Colonial Williamsburg.



Colonial Revival Landscapes

A national conference on the Colonial Revival is being held in Charlottesville, Virginia, November 16-18, 2000. The conference is co-sponsored by the National Park Service and the University of Virginia's Departments of Architectural History and Landscape Architecture. The Colonial Revival in all its manifestations is one of the most persistent elements in American culture; as design it may be our national idiom. A range of topics will be addressed including architecture, landscape architecture, planning, historic preservation, decorative arts, painting and sculpture, and the intellectual cultural

background of the phenomena popularly identified as the "Colonial Revival." New ideas and perspectives that treat the subject from its origins to recent manifestations including regional variations will be explored.

For more information, see conference web site at <http://arch.virginia.edu/colonial>, or contact Richard Guy Wilson, Commonwealth Professor and Chair, Department of Architectural History, University of Virginia at 804.924.6462.

"Connections" Video now available from the ASLA

The documentary film, "Connections: Preserving America's Landscape Legacy" is a vital tool for landscape and preservation professionals, technicians, community groups, faculty, students, and the general public. This 55-minute award-winning film, narrated by Angela Lansbury, is now available for purchase from the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) for only \$13.99.

Phone or FAX orders to the ASLA Bookstore. Phone: 800.787.2665, local calls 301.843.8567, Monday to Friday 9:00-5:00 EST, or fax: 301.843.0159. To order, use the item number "CONN."

Pioneers One-Day Symposium November 10, 2000

The CATALOG of Landscape Records in the United States at Wave Hill (CATALOG) is sponsoring a symposium on Friday, November 10th from 10am to 4pm at Armor Hall to celebrate the release of the McGraw-Hill publication, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*. Five speakers will discuss the visionary designers who shaped our legacy of designed landscapes. Space is limited and advance registrations will only be accepted. The \$60 fee for the symposium includes lunch. No cancellations will be accepted. For information contact Catha Grace Rambusch, Director, CATALOG at 718.549.3200, ext. 218.

National Preservation Institute

Planning, Design and Implementation for Historic and Cultural Landscapes

Mark your calendar for the upcoming seminar presented by the National Preservation Institute: October 30-31, 2000, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Los Angeles, CA in conjunction with the 2000 National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference. This program will take place the two days before the opening of the Trust's Conference.

From gardens and historic houses to sites of historic public buildings, campuses, townscape and streetscape, bridges and parkways, to parks, rural landscapes, and archaeological sites, landscapes are an important part of our heritage. Discuss practical applications for historic and cultural landscapes, including adaptive reuse, historic preservation, restoration, and accessibility. Background information on applicable laws, regulations, and recent preservation theory will be addressed, and aspects of scenic vistas and designed, cultural, rural, agricultural, and urban landscapes will be reviewed. Review the opportunities available to protect and enhance landscapes, including land acquisition, zoning, and scenic easements. Consider the impact of institutional policy on landscape preservation and discuss the types of treatments of historic sites that must take into account the relationship of maintenance planning on design and budget. Faculty: Coordinator, Historic Landscape Initiative, National Park Service.

For registration information, seminar agenda, or a full listing of seminars in historic preservation and cultural resource management, contact the National Preservation Institute at www.npi.org. Phone: 703.765.0100. Email: info@npi.org.

Editor's Note: In the previous issue of *Vineyard* (Volume I, Issue 1), the credit for the Camden Amphitheater photo on page 9 should have read "Photo by Peter Hornbeck, courtesy Robin Karson."

Pioneers of American Landscape Design

front page

Copies of *Pioneers of American Landscape Design* can be ordered through The Cultural Landscape Foundation's website at www.tclf.org. Click on the "notebook" icon (news/events/articles) and select the hotlink "to order click here." To order by phone, call McGraw-Hill Customer Service at 800.262.4729 or fax 614.755.3644.

An Historic Garden Partnership

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Visit the gardens at **Tudor Place**, located at 1644 31st Street NW, Washington, DC 20007, phone: 202.965.0400. The gardens are open to the public for self-guided tours, Monday-Saturday 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. See their website (www.tudorplace.org) for more details about special programs, house tours and exhibitions. The current show at the time of this printing is entitled: "Blooming Miracles—The Shaping of the Gardens of Tudor Place" (through August 2000). This exhibit looks at the development and change of the gardens of Tudor Place from their conception in 1805 to the present day. Included is information about the plants and plant types used in the garden over the years.

Biodiversity Conservation in Historic Orchards

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Susan Dolan is a historical landscape architect with the National Park Service in Seattle. For more information about the Park Cultural Landscape Program's historic fruit and nut orchards study—contact Susan by email at susan_dolan@nps.gov.

Preserving Heritage Landscapes in Massachusetts

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Massachusetts' Department of Environmental Management just published a 3-year report on the landscape preservation activities in the state. To receive a copy of the "**Historic Landscape Preservation Grant Program Annual Report**"—which covers the highlights of the program, its components, project lists, and special initiatives, such as the Cemetery Preservation Initiative and the City and Town Commons Preservation 2000 Initiative—contact the Office of Historic Resources, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02202.

Preserving The Recent Past International Conference and Exposition

October 11-13, 2000, Philadelphia, PA. Plan to attend this extensive conference about strategies and state-of-the-art methods for preserving historic properties of the 20th century. Several sessions on the recent advancements made in preserving landscapes—from post-war California gardens designed by Garrett Eckbo and Thomas Church to modern southern landscapes. For the details call 202.343.6011 or visit the conference website at www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/recentpast2.htm.

Do you have a friend or colleague who would like to receive Vineyard?

Send your name, address, phone, and e-mail to Historic Landscape Initiative, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Suite 330, Washington, DC 20240 or e-mail Vineyard@nps.gov.